

THE WOMAN BADLY LEFT

Her Pseudo Next
Friend Goes
to China.

Lai Chee Hing ran away in the steamer Nippon Maru for China on Friday. He left the woman Jung Hing, whom by habeas corpus he had taken from the man claiming to be her husband, to fight alone habeas corpus proceedings against herself by the deprived man for the custody of two babies still on the bottle. The absconding protector, who was also the claiming betrothed, of the woman did not even provide for her expenses as respondent in court.

Mr. Douthitt, notwithstanding, appeared for the woman yesterday morning when Warden Henry, her temporary guardian, sent her before Judge Gear with her babies and her venerable nurse. Counsel for the respondent asked for a continuance of the return day until next Wednesday.

Mr. Humphreys for the purported husband, Jue Gun or Chu Gin, said he had no objections to a continuance so that the respondent "might have time to obtain a new amicus curia." Mr. Douthitt smiled at this reference to the recently developed gratuitous nature of his services in the case.

Judge Gear continued the return day until Friday next, the order for the custody of the woman and children as witnesses remaining in force. They are therefore still boarders at the Territorial prison.

Dame Jung Hing looked several degrees less happy than she did the other day when she was comforted by the attendance of her lover in court.

CHINESE BRIBER WANTS NEW TRIAL

Tong Kai, the Chinese who was sent to prison for eighteen months for attempting to bribe Deputy Attorney-General Peters to permit a gambling hui to run pakapao games, yesterday sued out a writ of error in the Supreme Court. Error in the trial before Judge De Bolt is alleged on many points. In brief these are as follows:

(1) It does not appear how many grand jurors gave their consideration to the indictment of the plaintiff in error, that is, that there were not more than twenty-three, nor less than twelve.

(2) It does not appear that said grand jurors were "good and lawful men" of the First Judicial Circuit of the Territory of Hawaii.

(3) With the exception of the foreman, it does not appear how many grand jurors found a true bill against the plaintiff in error, that is, that not less than twelve so found.

The fourth error relates to the instructions to the grand jury.

(5) There was no evidence presented to the trial court that the plaintiff in error corruptly promises an executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii a sum of money to influence his acts.

(6) The only relevant evidence presented to the trial jury against the plaintiff was the uncorroborated evidence of a confessed accomplice, then under indictment for the same offense.

(7) The trial court refused to allow an examination of Ah Kum as to his qualifications as a witness.

(8) The trial jury was allowed to consider the testimony of a confessed perjurer, Ah Kum.

Errors are also pointed out in the admission of evidence and in the instructions of Judge De Bolt to the trial jury.

WINAM SUEB.

Suit has been brought by the Oriental Life Insurance Co. against Winam for the sum of \$2165 alleged to be due on a note. Bishop & Co. and the Bank of Hawaii are named as garnishees.

Lam Wo Sing has brought suit against Moses Puahi, L. K. Puahi and Tam Pong Kio to quiet title to a piece of property in Waikiki.

BECHTEL WILL BE IMMIGRATION MAN

The cable advices which arrived here several days ago stating that F. M. Bechtel was coming to Honolulu to take charge of immigration matters seem to have been correct, although it was thought at first that he was simply a stenographer for the local station. But mail advices received on the Nippon Maru indicate that Bechtel will have entire charge of immigration matters here, superseding J. K. Brown the present local immigration commissioner.

He has formerly been stationed at Washington, and in June received orders from Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent detaching him from duty at Washington, and ordering him to Honolulu to take complete charge of immigration matters and to make use of the subordinate officers here. The transfer of Mr. Bechtel has been approved by Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou. From these facts it looks as though a new office has been created here, and the new man not only supersedes J. K. Brown, but takes immigration affairs out of the hands of the Collector of the Port, under whose charge immigration affairs have been in the past.

J. K. Brown yesterday refused to state whether he had received any advices on the subject or whether he had received any word as to whether he has been superseded or dismissed.

Mr. Bechtel is due to arrive here on the Nippon Maru August 13.

KING PETER IN TERROR OF HIS ASSASSINATION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

BELGRADE, Aug. 9.—King Peter is reported to be terrorized by threats of assassination and has, as a supposed measure of safety, reappointed King Alexander's court marshal. The King's entourage is greatly incensed.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Hooley, the bankrupt promoter, is operating heavily in Canadian mines in his wife's name. There will be an investigation and possibly an arrest.

Hooley, whose enormous financial undertakings went under in a great crash several years ago, has not yet secured his discharge from bankruptcy. When he failed his wife had secured a large amount of property and so far the English courts have been unable to get any of this for Hooley's creditors. In the meantime Hooley and his wife have been living at a fine country mansion in the luxury of millions.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—A battle occurred yesterday between 200 Ladrones and twenty-five men of the Constabulary. Twenty-nine Ladrones were killed and the whole force routed. During the fight the town of Esparraguera took fire and 3000 families were made destitute. Many perished.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 9.—A tornado swept through the suburban coal mining districts yesterday. Hundreds of homes and mining buildings were destroyed and the whole region was desolated. Two persons are known to have been killed and hundreds injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 9.—Many of the Finnish nobility and other members of the first families have been expelled from the country because of their opposition to the Czar's ukase compelling Finns to serve in the Russian army.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9.—Two hundred spectators of a ball game were precipitated to the ground yesterday by the collapse of a stand. Four were killed, twelve fatally injured and 150 badly hurt.

THE CAPITOL BUILDING TOOK FIRE YESTERDAY

But for the timely discovery of a blaze before it had made much headway the old palace might be in ruins today. About four o'clock yesterday afternoon the native watchman discovered smoke issuing from between the cracks of the small closet under the stairway leading to the second floor of the capitol building. This place is used for the storage of mop rags, scrubbing brushes and other paraphernalia required in cleaning up the building by the caretakers. Hose, waste and such things are also kept here and the little closet, which is only six or seven feet across, is generally kept stuffed pretty full. Yesterday afternoon the janitors left early in the afternoon after cleaning up and locked the place as usual. The watchman goes on duty about four o'clock, after all the offices are emptied.

He discovered the blaze almost as soon as he went on watch yesterday afternoon. After failing to open the locked door he went into the public works office in hopes of finding the keys. No one was there but C. M. White, the chief clerk of the Department of Public Works and he decided not to wait to unlock the closet. Together the watchman and Mr. White then battered down the door. A burst of flame met them. The whole interior of the closet seemed to be on fire. Water was brought hastily in buckets and the flames temporarily checked. Then a small hose was attached to the nearest hydrant and within a short time the last ember of fire had been extinguished. It was then found that the interior woodwork had caught fire from the burning rags and waste. The shelves were burned and the woodwork was badly charred, but otherwise there was no damage. A considerable portion of the waste and hose was destroyed.

Mr. White said last evening that he knew of no way by which the place could have caught fire. The only theory he had was that the Portuguese janitor might have dropped a lighted match in the waste or on the mops, or a cigar might have been carelessly thrown into the closet while the door was open. But for the prompt discovery of the blaze by the watchman, Mr. White thought that the Capitol building might have been seriously damaged. The closet itself was ablaze as well as the woodwork and if the discovery had been made ten minutes later, the fire would have probably burned through to the stairway and at least made necessary some hard work on the part of the Fire Department. As it was, it was not even necessary to call upon Chief Thurston's men.

A NEW WAY TO GROW SUGAR CANE.

HAVANA, July 28.—A committee of the Planters' Society has made a report on a special mode of growing sugar cane which has been tried here. It consists of planting the cane in rows four yards apart, each plant or group of shoots being three yards from the next, thus allowing the roots and foliage full scope. Only those shoots and pieces of cane which are full grown are cut, the small ones being left to ripen. The committee says that by this means the yield to the acre is enormously increased. It is said that the yield in weight of cane of the piece of land on which the experiment was made was 100 per cent. greater than is obtained by the present method, by which the cane is grown much closer. Further experiments will be made.

BISHOP WILLIS IS IN HOT WATER AS USUAL

At Odds With the King Who Wants Him to
Get Out—Willis Threatens Annexation
of Tonga to Great Britain.

Yardley's clever cartoon prophecy in the Advertiser, depicting a panic among the natives of Tonga caused by Bishop Willis's advent upon the beach, would seem to be in process of fulfillment according to the Right Reverend's own tale of woe now running serially in The Independent, his Honolulu organ.

The Tonga Government is revealing a heart of coldest marble toward the Bishop's missionary endeavor. The people are at least metaphorically taking to the woods at sight of his attenuated stride coming for their spiritual citadels. As for the sects to his lordship noxious insects—the troubles they are giving him are more than can be numbered.

The Bishop's exhibit of the terrors of foreign annexation to the pigmy kingdom, as he does in his Jerusalem address to his former Honolulu parishioners, Deacon Testa, is too rich for anything as coming from that source with its background of Hawaiian politics.

The reprinting of the narrative is here resumed, the first part having appeared in the Advertiser on Aug. 7:

THE CHURCH IN TONGA.

It was under these circumstances that, in December, 1901, the appeal to which I have already referred was made to me to come over and help them. Their reply to the advice tendered to them to return to the Free Church was that they would never do so; they would carry on service as best they could in the hope that the Anglican Church would seek them out. To obtain a true estimate of this resolve, let it be considered that other courses were open to them. The Roman Church has a strong organization in the Islands, and the sect of the Seventh day Adventists was on the ground ready to receive them.

I arrived, with Mrs. Willis, at Nukualofa on Saturday, June 21st, and on the following morning found a congregation of nearly 100 persons assembled in a corrugated iron shed, built for making gnatu, the native cloth, large bales of which were stored on the beams. The building was neither lined, coiled, nor floored, except with native mats. There was a large table at one end, at which the officiant stood. Except for his surplice, there were no outward signs to indicate that the worship would be conducted according to the order of the Church of England. But the manner in which the Morning Prayer was conducted was surprising. At the proper time the whole congregation knelt upon their knees; the responses and canticles were known by heart, so that, although there was a paucity of books, this circumstance did not diminish the volume of sound. All the choral portions of the service were sung, Miss Baker having been very diligent in teaching chants for the Venite, Te Deum, and other canticles. The Tongans are a very musical people; they have a simple tonic-sol-fa system of their own, a system of figures into which they transpose our notation. The music in this form is written on a blackboard, and quickly learnt by the whole congregation.

By the second Sunday I had an altar constructed and set on a raised platform, on which I also placed my chair which I had brought from my chapel at Iolani (no longer needed), together with altar coverings, cross, and candlesticks. An ecclesiastical appearance was thus given to the gnatu shed. I was fortunate in having a young chief who could speak English very fluently as interpreter, so that I was able to make it clear at once that none could be considered members of the Anglican branch of the Church until, after making the required promises, they had been duly received into the Church and signed with the sign of the cross; after which they would require in due course, to be confirmed, and be admitted to the Holy Communion.

It was not only in Nukualofa, but in Vavau and Haabai also, my coming had been watched for, and at both of these ports, when it was learnt that I was on board, representatives of the congregations in these places took passage by the steamer to meet me in Nukualofa.

My first work before the steamer returned from Auckland for the ports above-mentioned was to receive into the Church and confirm those to whom I intended to give authority to act as Lay-readers.

The names of those who hold my license as Readers are as follows: In Nukualofa, Tevita (David) Uia and Felipe (Philip) Vea; in Haabai, Talalasi (Darius) Tulimafua; in Mouga-one, an island in the Haabai group, 12 miles east of Lifuka, Usala Kanavaka; in Labe, an island in the Vavau group, Silivenui Lavulavu. Services are also held in Foua, an island adjoining Lifuka in the Haabai group, and in Mua in Tongatabu. For these two stations Readers are not yet licensed. In each of these six stations I have received every member of the congregation into the Church, and have held confirmations in Nukualofa and Labe. The newly-confirmed in Nukualofa made their First Communion on Christmas day.

But it must not be supposed that the work is not meeting with opposition. On the contrary, a very strong effort has been made, and still continues, to prevent the Anglican Church from taking root in Tonga. While on the one hand this antagonism is putting to the test the sincerity and earnestness of those who invited me here, on the other it deters many from joining us who would otherwise do so.

The King and his Prime Minister are determined not to grant any sites to the Church of England. Land cannot be bought in Tonga, nor can a native lease his allotment to a foreigner. But the laws of Tonga, which secure on paper full religious liberty to the people, enact that any religious body



having thirty adult members in any township is entitled to a piece of land from the Government on which to build its place of worship. Further, under the favored nation clause of the treaty with Great Britain, I am entitled to all the Concessions that have been made to the French bishop as a citizen of the French Republic. The Tongan Government however has, apparently, no sense of the obligation of law and treaties. In reply to my request for a suitable site, the offer was made me of a piece of land outside the town, in the bush! This kind of dealing is thought very clever by the foolish King and his Premier. It is all of a piece with their actions in other matters. A request from the British residents for a site on which to erect a Queen Victoria Memorial Hall has been treated in precisely the same way. It is sad to see this last independent Kingdom in the Pacific bringing upon itself the inevitable end through the contempt on the part of the King and his Premier for the first principles of good government.

Other measures that have been adopted to throw obstacles in my path are pretty in the extreme. When I visited Vavau it was arranged that I should be entertained by the Postmaster an Englishman whom I had known in the Hawaiian Islands. The Tongan government furnishes him with a house as part of his salary. The steamer arrived there shortly after midnight. At 2 a. m., whilst busy with his mail, the Governor of Vavau came to him with a message from the King. "Tell Mr. B.—to remember that the house he is in is not his own," which, put into plain English, meant "If you entertain the Bishop, expect to be dismissed from the Post-office." So I found lodgings elsewhere.

In the same spirit His Majesty has endeavored to deprive me of my interpreter. The young chief of whom I have spoken, who was so useful to me when I arrived, is the heir to considerable property. He has been indirectly warned that unless he keeps away from me the inheritance will pass to a younger brother. Under the constitution the King has no such power, as far as I can learn. But that is nothing. Natives have no redress if wronged by the unconstitutional proceedings of the King. Spies are employed to report if he comes near me, or attends church. This is the religious liberty secured by the constitution.

Happily, I have made such progress with the language that this device has not caused me much inconvenience. All I require now is to get my translations read over by a good Tongan scholar before sending them to Auckland to be printed. A fortnight ago I sent off the Communion Office, and by next mail the Collects will follow. I found Dr. Baker's translations complete, and requiring careful revision. In the Nicene Creed there was the equivalent of "homologous," instead of "homoeous." So incapable are the sects of teaching the nations the true faith of the Church.

This brief sketch, which I must now bring to a close, will, I trust, make it clear to all who read it that a work has been begun which the opposition it meets with only serves to strengthen. If it were not that many are for the present deterred from joining, the movement might have been uncontrollable, and there would have been danger of many features brought in from Wesleyanism in its Pacific development.

NATIONAL CONVENTION

Republicans of Hawaii
Not Likely to Have
Six Delegates.

Senator C. L. Crabbe, chairman of the Republican Territorial Executive Committee, some time ago wrote to Senator Mark Hanna, chairman of the Republican National Committee, inquiring as to the probable representation of Hawaii at the National Convention of 1904. The occasion was an idea that had become current here to the effect that Hawaii would have six delegates under a reapportionment instead of two as heretofore.

C. R. Buckland wrote on the same subject about the same time as Mr. Crabbe, but to Elmer Dover, secretary to Senator Hanna, and by last mail a reply from Mr. Dover was received. It mentions the receipt of Mr. Crabbe's letter in Senator Hanna's mail and then has the following to say on the question propounded:

"The Senator is away on his summer vacation and will reply upon his return, which I fear may be too late for your purpose. I think, however, that I can tell you about what he would say. The number of delegates from Hawaii to the next National Convention will not be fixed until the National Committee meets and issues a call for the Convention. This would be next December or January. I do not believe, however, that there will be any change in the apportionment of the last Convention. Of course, no one can tell positively, as the subject will undoubtedly be one for discussion when the Committee meets."

WILL LOOK INTO SUGAR INDUSTRY

P. D. Middlekauff, a wealthy citizen of Chicago, is in the city with his family on a tour of the world. He is interested in a Mexican sugar plantation and while here intends to study our modern methods of cultivation and grinding which may later be put to use by the Mexican company of which Mr. Middlekauff is a director.

"We are on a tour of the world, my wife, son and daughter and myself, which will extend over two years. My two children will stop when we reach Berlin where they are to attend school. We will visit Japan, China, the Philippines, Egypt, Germany and Italy."

"Yes, I will visit the sugar plantations in Hawaii and look into methods and machinery. I am interested in a large sugar plantation in Mexico; your island which is so prominent in the sugar industry is naturally to find the best methods of cultivation and modern machinery and of extracting the sugar from the cane. I intend to visit the plantations on this island before we leave."

"We will be gone two years on our tour of the world. In Chicago everything appears prosperous. The labor troubles were practically settled when we left about six weeks ago."

The Middlekauffs expect to leave on the Siberia next week.

DEATH OF PROMINENT CIVIL ENGINEER

George F. Allardt died at his residence in Oakland, Cal., July 27th, aged 79 years. Mr. Allardt came to California from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1858. He was a very active member of his profession, a man who loved his work.

In 1865 his plan for a sea wall was adopted by the Harbor Commissioners in San Francisco. He was chief engineer for the California Tide Land Commission. He was expert engineer for the Sacramento valley farmers in the litigation which finally stopped the running of the mining debris into the rivers. He was employed in the first investigations made by the city of San Francisco for obtaining a water supply, and he was prominently connected with many public works on the Pacific Coast.

In 1889 Messrs. Allardt and Schuyler made a report to Mr. B. F. Dillingham on water supply for irrigation which led to the remarkable development of the possibilities which Mr. Dillingham had recognized in the arid lands of Oahu. Later Mr. Allardt made reports to the Minister of the Interior on the increase of power for the electric light plant in Nuanuanu, on a sewer system for Honolulu and on the proper method of opening a channel across the Honolulu harbor bar. The dredging of this channel was done in accordance with this plan.

Mr. Allardt was a brother-in-law of C. H. Kluegel. He was a member of Oakland Lodge No. 188, F. & A. M.

becoming stamped on the infant church before its members could be instructed in a better way. As it is, opportunity is given for the leaders to become acquainted with the system of the Church, and for myself to get hold of the language, and complete translations of the services for the press.

ALREADY HARD UP.

At the same time it will be evident that the opposition increases the strain on finances, as well as on patience, so that, as I stated at the beginning, I need some help in holding the position, and carrying out what is required. A special fund of £400, or even £200, a year would go far in enabling me to meet all necessary expenses, and to obtain the much-needed help of clergy. Two Priests have written to me offering their services, one from New Zealand, the other from the United States.